

BEGINS AT BENTON

Work of Establishing New Creamery Stations.

TWENTY TOWNS APPLY

Secretary Case Talks of the Wichita Outlook.

Today the work of inspection and arrangement for establishing new creamery stations tributary to the Wichita Churnery will begin. The first place to be visited by J. E. Nissley, the manager, is Benton, northeast of Wichita eighteen miles. After the work at Benton Mr. Nissley will visit Conway Springs, Rochester and several other places.

There will be at least nine new stations put in during March and April, another churn will be put in here and other improvements made to meet the increase in business.

Mr. Case, who has charge of the company's general offices in Topeka, said to a representative of the Eagle that no other churnery of the kind has started had done so well in so short a time as the one at Wichita.

"We were greatly surprised," said Mr. Case. "The creamery business in Sedgewick county and other counties surrounding it promises the greatest development, the heaviest profits to farmers and to the company of any place in the west."

"We are going to put out stations all over this country. Wichita will be the headquarters for this section for all the business we do between Emporia and Guthrie. We shall not have another central station north of Guthrie. We have a great business here now but we expect to make it greater. Wichita is destined to be a great town. It is not for the future when we will make half a million pounds of butter here annually."

C. L. Brown, the local manager, has had letters from twenty places insisting that the company put in stations as soon as the weather will permit.

A farmer from the vicinity of Furler, who was in the city yesterday, says he will buy a self-binder reaper this year out of the profits of his year's sale of milk. It is this sort of talk that has caused such a strong demand to be set up for other stations.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, as life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at G. Gehring's Drug Store, only 50 cents per bottle.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Frank Weed and Burt C. Gagnon won no little approval for their humorous impersonation of the quaint characters of Gelsamer and O'Rourke respectively. Miss Pollock is a capable southerner. The specialties were well received. The descriptive song of Mr. Gagnon is deserving of much praise. The animated pictures were heartily applauded.

The following is the cast:

Jack Hardy.....Fred Sullivan
Steve Lyndon.....Walter Fane
Bill Hicks.....Lawrence Holmes
Conrad Gelsamer.....Frank Weed
Bob Gleason.....Harry Warner
Dennis O'Rourke.....Bert C. Gagnon
Capt. Thorne.....Walter Fane
Judge Suleviant.....H. D. McNally
Jailer.....T. F. Williams
Edith Lyndon.....Rosina Holmes
Polly Watts.....Edith Pollock
The Daily Morning News, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1897.

The Lawrence Holmes Dramatic company comes to the Crawford Grand Tuesday and Wednesday, March 7 and 8. They

DON'T NEGLECT

A COMMON CASE OF PILES.

It May Lead to Serious Results.

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. The Pyramid Pile Cure will certainly cure every form of piles, itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles, and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap but effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single package will affect a cure, while in the chronic, deep seated cases, several packages are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected.

Physicians are using the Pyramid Pile Cure in preference to surgical operations and with uniform success. The remedy is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere.

This firm receive hundreds of testimonials from cured patients and publish a fresh list every week. This week we take pleasure in presenting the following: From Mr. M. A. Wilson, Peabody, Kansas: "My Pyramid Pile Cure received and I have received more benefit from two applications than from all other medicines I have ever tried. I have been troubled with piles for 30 years. They would come down every day and have to be worked back, but have not been down since the first application of the Pyramid Pile Cure."

From C. D. Edgerton, Atty. at Law, Northfield, Vermont: "Send me two packages of your Pyramid Pile Cure. My father, who has had piles for 40 years, says your remedy is the best he has found and he has tried everything. From W. H. Goodman, Greenville, Texas, Gentlemen: I have had wonderful relief from the Pyramid Pile Cure. I would not be without it. From Ira Shockey, Long, Va. The Pyramid Pile Cure has cured me. I have been waiting to see the result before writing and I can honestly say I am well of the piles and feel under many obligations to you."

Fresh letters will appear from all parts of the United States, all testifying to the wonderful effects which invariably result where this splendid remedy is used. It is the cheapest, safest and most effective pile remedy ever placed before the people and if you are subject to piles in any form this remedy will remove them.

It is on sale at all drug stores at 50 cts. Each package also contains a treatise on the cause and cure of piles, which will interest and benefit anyone so afflicted.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for anyone who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

have the reputation of giving remarkably good performances at popular prices.

The New York Daily Tribune of Wednesday, February 2, 1898, said of Mr. Crawford's lecture: "Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the brilliant novelist, appeared yesterday afternoon in the assembly hall of the State Island academy—which was densely crowded, notwithstanding the stormy weather—and delivered his remarkable lecture on 'Pope Leo XIII. His Life and Character and His Influence Upon Civilization.' It is a most instructive and delightful discourse, and in its social bearing, one of the most important utterances that have been heard from the platform in many a day. Mr. Crawford's delivery—backed by manliness of character, deep sincerity of feeling and intrinsic dignity and earnestness of mind—is easy, graceful, colloquial and steadily effective. He spoke for nearly two hours, scarcely ever consulting his manuscript, and his lecture was heard with deep interest and was heartily enjoyed and admired. It comprises a clear and comprehensive portrayal of the state of European politics after the fall of Napoleon, and later, at the time of Leo's accession, it deftly contrasts the characters of Pius IX and Leo; it depicts the domestic life of the Vatican; and it delineates the personality of the Pope with extraordinary felicitous strokes of truth and art. Wherever Mr. Crawford may deliver this discourse it will prove of signal service, because while affording rare entertainment, it tends to correct erroneous notions and to allay ignorant prejudice. Mr. Crawford was loudly applauded, and at a reception by ladies of Staten Island, which followed the lecture, he was greeted with thanks and congratulations. Crawford Grand opera house, March 10th.

"ROSE GARLAND."

"Rose Garland" will be the bill again tonight at the Crawford Opera house. This pretty comedy-drama under the name of "Caprice" was written for and made famous by Minnie Maddern and was produced in this city by her some eight or ten years ago. The cast has been selected from some of the best actors in the city and ably coached under the personal direction of Mr. Isaac Payton. During the action of the play Mrs. Mabel Boyd Howe will sing a new ballad "Over the Footlights."

Judge W. P. Campbell will sing a baritone solo from the "Highwayman." The Misses Hoesfeld will sing one of their latest duets and Mr. Fritz Huttman will sing the latest tenor solo, "Wine." Albert Lamphord, knock-about song and dance artist, will put on a new specialty, and between the first and second acts Prof. R. U. M. Maguire, late of Proctor's Pleasure Palace, New York, will produce for the first time in this city his celebrated box trick and illusion entitled "Raising the Devil, or Faust up to Date." Don't fail to see the show. Twenty-five cents to all parts of the house.

BOONE'S LAST NIGHT.

The last performance of Blind Boone and his company for their engagement in this city ended last night. Boone was at his best, and played each number with the spirit that could be put into it. He thoroughly enjoys his work, and is never tired of playing. His imitation of a selection which took seven minutes to render, was as accurate as the original itself, but was improved upon in tone quality and touch. His memory is simply wonderful. He seems to remember everything. Names of those who have met him, when, and under what circumstances he met them. He rendered Strauss' "Blue Danube" entire and in the original which is seldom heard. His imitations of a violin, piano and music box were so perfect that it seemed unreal. He has proven by his imitations that the piano instead of the Italian harp is the king of instruments. His original plantation songs and his song upon Kansas were loudly applauded by the audience. The ridiculous hum-dum of sound known as a "regular hum-dum" was as aptly portrayed as was his highly classical and artistic vocalizations in "Old Kentucky Home." Miss Stella May, the soprano soloist, was slightly hoarse, but nevertheless she was called back two or three times. During the most enthusiastic laughter and applause she never lost her composure for a moment. The piano which Boone uses is turned on an average of once a month. Boone doing it himself. The same instrument has been in constant service for over two years.

STRIKERS GAIN THE DAY

Michigan Board of Arbitration Decides for the Ship-Riveters.

Detroit, Mich., March 2.—The state board of arbitration met here today and reviewed the testimony taken in the matter of the strike of the riveters employed in Wheeler & Co.'s ship yard at Bay City. The board's verdict is that the 187 rate be paid to all employees, and the riveters' and setters' wages to be \$2.50 for a ten-hour day. The rate offered by the company was \$2.25 but both sides had agreed to stand by the result of the arbitration.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them?

Food.

When thirsty? Water.

Now use the same good common sense, and what would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course.

Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century it has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children, healthy.

See and know, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ALASKA BILL DEBATED

Senator Carter Defends the Honor of Members.

ELKINS BERATES CANADA

Canadian Pacific's Aggressions Should be Stopped.

Washington, March 2.—Today's debate in the senate on the Alaskan homestead and right-of-way bill was decidedly spirited. Mr. Carter (Mont.) delivered a vigorous speech in reply to that made during the past two days by Mr. Rawlins (Utah), in the course of which he made a strong defense of the honor of congressional committees and of officials in the several government departments. One of the special features of the debate was a speech delivered by Mr. Elkins of West Virginia, in which he explained that the Canadian Pacific railway was enabled to make war upon American rates and how and why the aggressions of that great railroad ought to be stopped by the United States. The speech drew answers from Mr. Hoar (Mass.), Mr. Chilton (Texas) and Mr. Nelson (Minn.).

Washington, March 2.—As soon as the senate convened today on motion of Mr. Hale (Maine), it went into executive session.

At 12:30 p. m. the senate resumed the open session. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill presented by Mr. Perkins was agreed to.

Mr. Mason (Ill.) of the committee on postoffices and post roads presented a concurrent resolution from the committee for investigating the Lake City, S. C., postoffice murder, and on objection by Mr. Allen (Neb.) the resolution was laid over until tomorrow.

A bill appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a public building at Newcastle, Pa., was passed.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) then resumed his speech on the bankruptcy bill, passed by the house.

Mr. Stewart was not concluded at 2 o'clock, when the Alaska homestead and right-of-way bill was laid before the senate and he announced that he would finish his speech tomorrow.

IN DEFENSE OF SENATORS.

Mr. Carter (Mont.) who reported the bill, said that for two days the senate had been called upon to listen to one of the most remarkable attacks upon a committee of senators, in a speech making serious charges against individual senators. He declared that it was unfair that the senator who delivered the speech, Mr. Rawlins, should have withheld it from publication in the record, inasmuch as it was delivered in the course of a running debate, and he was satisfied that the speech could not be published as delivered, parallel with the bill itself, without affording a complete refutation of its charges.

"It will be found by senators," said Mr. Carter, "after a careful examination of the bill, that of the wholesale charges of dishonest purpose contained in the speech of the senator from Utah, nothing remains."

When Mr. Rawlins attempted to speak, Mr. Carter, with some feeling, declined to be interrupted. A moment later, however, he yielded and Mr. Rawlins disclaimed any intention of casting aspersions upon any senator, and that Mr. Carter's statement was unwarranted by the facts, as could easily be shown by the stenographer's notes.

COMING TO ALASKA.

Mr. Carter then continued his remarks, quoting extensively from government reports coming from Alaska.

Mr. Carter thought it remarkable, in view of the struggle of Americans to get into the Alaskan gold fields during the past year, that Mr. Rawlins should maintain that there was no necessity for the pending legislation.

"I had supposed," he said, "that the fact I have mentioned was so widely known that even the senator from Utah had heard of it."

At this point Mr. Allen (Neb.) requested Mr. Carter to give the senate a synopsis of Mr. Rawlins's remarks.

Mr. Rawlins rose to give the synopsis himself, but Mr. Carter declined to yield the floor to him, and he said that he would not do so.

"When the plutocrat and the Populist come together," exclaimed Mr. Rawlins bitterly, "it is time for the senate to beware."

Mr. Carter, without reference to Mr. Rawlins's remarks, said that it seemed that the land company of Canada and Mr. Rawlins were practically the only ones who now declared this legislation was not necessary. He stated that there was never a more crying demand for legislation than now existed for the great domain of Alaska.

Mr. Carter pointed out that the pending bill absolutely prevented speculation in rights of way of railways through Alaska. This provision was placed by the committee in the bill in order that no speculator should be able to flourish in the territory. He elaborated other restrictions in the bill at the request of Mr. Rawlins, who said he had not been able to discover them. He carefully analyzed the right-of-way section of the bill, demonstrating, he said, that its restrictions were more rigid than those of the law applying to other territories or states.

Mr. Carter held that Mr. Rawlins's objection to "conferring authority upon the secretary of the interior to grant rights-

of way for toll roads over the territory carried with it a suspicion that he might some time have a secretary of the interior who would be a scoundrel. He said that in experience covering a period of a dozen years in Washington public life, he had not encountered a single government official in any capacity of in any department or branch whose every public act would not withstand the closest scrutiny. He thought that if such suspicions as had been voiced by Mr. Rawlins were to become general, it might be well to put up the auction sign and sell out the republic.

"I resent the imputation," declared Mr. Carter vehemently, "advancing a means of defeating necessary legislation, that any official of this government would dishonestly take advantage of his office or the authority conferred upon him by this bill to favor his friends, as has been suggested."

After discussing at length some of the other provisions of the bill, Mr. Carter concluded by saying that section 13 of the measure had been incorporated in it by the committee as a protection to the business man, merchant and shipper of this country. He regarded it as an excellent provision, and one that ought to have a place in the bill.

He said that Mr. Elkins (West Va.) desired to address the senate upon that section and would cover it fully.

MR. ELKINS SPEAKS.

Mr. Elkins, who had been awaiting during the greater part of the afternoon an opportunity to address the senate, said, in beginning his remarks, that he was glad to see that an effort was being made to exact something from Canada in view of all that the Dominion government and its corporations received from the United States. That part of section 13 of the pending bill to which Mr. Elkins particularly referred, and upon which his remarks were principally based, provides that "the privilege of entering goods under bond or of placing them in bonded warehouses at the port of Wrangell, in the District of Alaska, and withdrawing the same for exportation to any place in the Northwest Territory without payment of duty is hereby granted to the government of the Dominion of Canada and its postoffices and post roads."

When Mr. Elkins referred to the military advantages of the Canadian Pacific and its two strongholds—Halifax and Esquimaux—Mr. Hoar (Mass.) interrupted him with the facetious remark that the senator need have no apprehension of the resolution of the United States, as it would endanger Americans only in the event of their kicking, as if any trouble should occur, Americans would be behind those guns.

In reply to a question from Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) concerning the statement that the Canadian Pacific was carrying passengers from New York to Vancouver for \$30, Mr. Elkins said that the American roads had received permission from the interstate commerce commission to compete with the Canadian line in passenger rates, but that the Canadian Pacific had declared its intention of reducing the fare to \$25.

In response to a question of Mr. Wilson (Wash.) as to the effect the abolishment of the consular seals at Vancouver would have upon the trade of the ports of Tacoma and Seattle, Mr. Elkins replied that it would fill those ports with trade, and it would at the same time increase the business of our railroads and reduce railroad charges. Concerning the incorporation of section 22 into the present tariff law, Mr. Elkins said that he had been widely given credit for that section. He said, however, that wiser men than he had placed that excellent section in the bill. Some papers, Mr. Elkins said, desired to have his connection with that famous section investigated.

"I did not," said Mr. Elkins, "have the honor of drafting that section or of placing it in the bill. Its author stands for American interests, and I stand with him."

In response to inquiries Mr. Elkins explained that Secretary Windom was just about to issue an order abolishing consular seals at Vancouver, and his sudden and tragic death occurred in New York, and that President Harrison's statement regarding the subject, which he had quoted, was made just as he was about to retire from office.

"Why does not McKinley take action?" inquired Mr. Lindsay.

"I wish the senator would ask him," replied Mr. Elkins, "why he does not act. Perhaps they will, in time, but I do not know."

"If," inquired Mr. Platt (Conn.), "the Canadian Pacific were subjected to the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law, would it be able to take away the business of our railroads?"

"It would not," replied Mr. Elkins. "The senator has struck the point of this matter. While our railroads are hampered by that law the Canadian Pacific is free from its restrictions."

MR. ELKINS' IRRELEVANCE.

In the course of a brief reply to Mr. Elkins, Mr. Hoar expressed some regret that Mr. Elkins had brought into the discussion of the pending bill so much matter that was apparently so irrelevant. He agreed with Mr. Elkins that the executive departments of the government had the power that they ought to exercise to prevent Canada from imposing upon this country or its business interests. He also agreed with him that the destruction of the seal herds was a reproach to civilization and that the denial of the privileges of hospitality to our fishermen was a reproach. He held, too, that Canada ought not to enjoy the bonding privilege which the United States did not grant also, and he perfectly agreed with Mr. Elkins that the business of supplying American citizens in Alaska ought not in any way to be burdened by Canadian monopoly. He expressed the belief, however, that Mr. Elkins ought not to have taken advantage of the desire on the part of the senate to accomplish these objects by introducing into the discussion a collateral matter.

Mr. Hoar said he did not agree with Mr. Elkins as to the danger on account of the Canadian Pacific in time of war. As a matter of fact, these 4,000 miles of railroad would be a hostage in case of hostilities. But independent of this factor, the United States would be entirely capable of taking care of themselves. If they had done so in the Mexican war and in the war of 1812, they could certainly do so now. He did not believe in encouraging the talk of possible hostilities with a friendly power, and wanted to especially discourage all ideas of danger from the guns supposed to be pointing in our direction from Halifax and Esquimaux. He was sure that the behavior of Canada had often been unjust, irritating and unfair, and he hoped that the time would come when

justice should be done and equality established, and he was especially sorry that Mr. Elkins should have raised this railroad question while the effort to secure this end was being made.

THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

Mr. Nelson (Minn.) followed Mr. Hoar with a sharp though short protest against Mr. Elkins' proposition, on the ground that it was aimed at the interests of the farmers of the northwest.

"We have," he said, "other interests than those of the railroad trunk lines. At the farther end of Lake Superior there is located a great empire of five or six millions of farmers, and the interests of those farmers are of far higher consideration than are the interests of the railroads, however important they may be to their owners."

Continuing, he said that the Canadian Pacific railroad had brought to these farmers a reduction amounting to an average of about 10 cents a bushel on the transportation of their products to the Atlantic seaboard. Why, he asked, should this advantage be destroyed in the interest of a few stockholders and bondholders in these railroads, most of whom resided abroad?

The question as to whether the proposed bill should be made to pay large dividends to their foreign owners, or whether we should afford adequate protection to these farmers in the northwest.

It was the duty of congress, he continued, to look after the interests of this vast community and the interests of the people of New England rather than the interests of the coupon-clipping foreigners who hold the stocks and bonds of the trunk lines. He asserted that Mr. Elkins's proposition was a blow at the American farmer, and to get him into the caldron of the railroad and there to roast and singe him without mercy.

Mr. Chilton in a few words, said that Mr. Elkins was proceeding on a misconception, and that the Canadian Pacific railroads were not subject to the law controlling the long and short haul. He said that recent supreme court decisions made it possible for the American roads to reduce their through rates so as to compete with this line without regard to the long and short haul clause.

THE HAWAIIAN PROGRAM.

At today's meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations, it was decided that a special meeting of the committee should be held next Saturday for the purpose of discussing the Hawaiian question in the future with relation to the annexation of Hawaii. The decision to hold the special meeting grew out of a suggestion that the treaty of annexation should be abandoned and the question taken up in the senate on the basis of a bill providing for the same end. All members of the committee were not present at today's meeting and it was agreed that the question should be considered by a meeting to be devoted wholly to this question.

WEB FLANAGAN'S CASE.

In the executive session of the senate today Senator Hale moved to reconsider the vote by which the nomination of Webster Flanagan to be collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Texas was confirmed yesterday. In entering the motion Mr. Hale said that he had received letters saying that Mr. Flanagan should not be confirmed and that he merely asked reconsideration in order to permit an investigation. Senators Mills and Chilton of Texas opposed the motion, saying that while they did not agree politically with Mr. Flanagan, they thought his confirmation should stand. The motion was not acted upon.

LOUD BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Jerry Simpson and Champ Clark De-

clined the Country Editor.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The house spent another day in debate upon the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter. The speeches as a rule attracted little interest. The speakers were Messrs. Brownwell (Rep. O.) and Ogden (Dem. La.) in favor of the measure, and Messrs. Bell (Pop. Colo.), Simpson (Pop. Kan.), Clark (Dem. Mo.), Brown (Rep. O.) and Lents (Dem. O.) in opposition to it.

Washington, March 2.—A resolution of inquiry was adopted by the house today asking the president to transmit to the house a copy of the proceedings of the international commission on the subject of the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande required of said commission by the protocol of May 6, 1896; also the protest of Mr. Horcasitas, representing citizens of Mexico, against the

construction of dams by the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation company, and the action thereon.

A bill was passed creating Knoxville, Tenn., a port of entry.

The house then resumed the debate on the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter.

Mr. Bell (Pop. Colo.), Mr. Simpson (Pop. Kan.) and Mr. Clark (Dem. Mo.) opposed the bill mainly on the ground that it was inimical to the interests of the country editor.

The latter was once editor of a weekly newspaper and he delivered an eulogy on the country editor.

"He is as faithful to the people as the needle to the pole," he said. "In the momentous campaign of 1896, when a vast majority—not all, mark you, but a vast majority—of Democratic metropolitan newspapers basely deserted their colors and went bag and baggage, horse, foot and dragons, into the camp of the enemy, the country editor with rare exceptions stood by the cause of Liberty, Democracy and humanity with unshaken fidelity, superb courage and commendable self-abnegation, thereby vindicating the patriotism, wisdom and independence of the American press. Upon this same country editor we must depend largely for honest, courageous, patriotic press service in the campaign now pending, as well as that of 1900, and surely upon the Democratic side of the house we would be acting with unwisdom to deprive him of any of his prerogatives. The Loud bill might justly be entitled, 'an act to diminish the supply of anti-Republican campaign literature.' Then it would be true to its name. Republicans having nine-tenths of the great metropolitan papers, may find some excuse for supporting a measure which will enslave the country weeklies, but surely Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans can not afford to do so unless they are meditating political suicide."

Mr. Lents (Dem. O.) in opposing the bill, declared that the deficiency in the postal revenues was due to the fact that the railroads were paid extravagant rates for the transportation of the mails.

The other speakers today were Messrs. Brownwell (Rep. O.) and Ogden (Dem. La.) in favor of the bill, and Mr. Brown (Rep. O.) in opposition to it.

Mr. Griggs (Dem. Ga.) gave notice of an associated press from cutting off its news service to that paper was denied by Judge Waterman yesterday.

Edward L. Price, aged 67, a prominent and wealthy business man of Lexington, Ky., committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the forehead. He was dependent over ill health.

Fire yesterday destroyed the large four mill of Cargill & Fall at Houston, Minn. The capacity of the mill was 75 barrels daily, and a large quantity of wheat, flour and other mill stuffs was destroyed.

Latest returns of Tuesday's election in Ontario show that the Liberal government has been sustained by a majority of districts. The figures are 48 Liberals, 41 Conservatives, 1 Patron and 1 Independent. There is one constituency yet to hear from.

At Sydney, N. S. W., the Australians yesterday won the final test match with Captain Stoddard's English team, by six wickets. The visitors in their first innings made 35 runs and the home team in their first innings, ended Tuesday, scored 239. The Englishmen in their second innings were all out for 135 runs.

The Association of Boat Car Manufacturers of the United States is the name of an organization perfected at a meeting held yesterday in Toledo, Ohio, of representatives of firms controlling that industry. The object of the association is to do away with ruinous competition and establish uniform prices. A slight advance was made in price, owing to scarcity of ash timber and increased cost of manufacturing.

A CYCLONE IN A FOREST

Is a Good Illustration of La Grippe's Effect Upon the Nervous System.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Repairs the Damage and Assists Nature in Restoring Order Among the Shattered Nerves.

The ravages of La Grippe upon the system are due to its peculiar exciting effect upon the nervous system. Attacks are frequently so severe as to cause delirium in a few hours after the first symptoms appear. No medicine has ever been discovered that so readily repairs the damage to the shattered nerves as Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. It soothes and quiets the excited nerves and brings rest and sleep to the tired brain. It strengthens the stomach, brings back the appetite and stimulates digestion. If taken at once upon the first approach of the disease it will, in nine cases out of ten, prevent the attack and prevent its further incursions.

Mr. Wallace T. Bridge, Delta, Ohio, writes: "With pleasure I give my testimony for the wonderful remedy, Nervine. For a number of years I have been

troubled with nervousness and dizziness brought on by an attack of La Grippe. I suffered severely with pains in the back of my head and at the base of the brain. On rising, walking or lying down, I would have a rush of blood to my head, everything would turn black and would be so dizzy that I would stagger like a drunken man. I employed a number of physicians and tried nearly every remedy that was recommended to me, but without relief. After taking a few doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine I felt wonderfully improved and continued to grow better. I can safely say it is the only medicine I have ever taken that gave me any relief, and for the past three years my health has been comparatively good."

By bringing sound, refreshing sleep to the tired brain, soothing the irritated nerves and creating good appetite, Dr.

Miles' Restorative Nervine overcomes the excessive waste of the system and replaces what disease has robbed it of. It adds strength to the vital force and assists nature to build up the worn-out tissues.

A Positive Guarantee.

You run no risk in giving Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial. If the first bottle fails to benefit you, take the empty bottle to your druggist and get your money back. All druggists are authorized to sell the first bottle with that understanding.

Book on diseases of the heart and nerves sent free. Address,

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Wedding Invitations

Season '97-'98

Church Weddings

The designs for invitations to church weddings are superb.

Church Card

The Card of Admittance is petite.

Church Reception Card

The Reception Card after the wedding is large and elaborate.

At Home Card

At Home Card is neat, medium size.

Home Wedding Invitation

Home